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Boss Coy, it may be casually remarked,

is "behind" to no political power but himself, and it will presently be found that what he says "goes" with the newly-elected "reformers."

The Knight Templar delegates from the four new States had a particularly joyful and hilarious time in Washington.

They expected to receive congratulations, and were not disappointed.

DEMOCRATS, particularly Indiana Democrats, and more especially the Indianapolis brand, have little to recommend them, but for one thing they deserve praise: As a rule, they vote.

When you want to elect a reformer, the only way to insure his engaging in reforms is to educate him in advance.

This information is tendered gratis to the missionaries now occupied in urging the new "reform" Council to do its duty.

If the evening Democratic organ should interview Mr. Coy it might learn something about the intentions of the newly elected city government; and then again, it might not. Still there is reason to believe that Coy possesses information of this character.

The evening organ of Democracy pulls out the stopper of its jug of political wisdom and tells its adherents how to manage the city government. The cause of this is not apparent. Is not Sullivan elected, and were we not told by the News that his election would be a "certificate of reform"?

The News gives solemn advice to the Democracy how to utilize their victory, and says "the guidance of the wise and disinterested must be sought." The wise and disinterested statesman who will furnish the guidance is Sin Coy. "All history proves that when the Democracy have control it is the worst element that rules."

PERSONAL magnetism as a political element has been in disuse for some little time, but has come to the front again. General Grubb, the Republican candidate for Governor of New Jersey, is said to have it in inexhaustible quantities and to be making such good use of the gift that he is walking right into the affections of the Jerseymen, Democrats and all, and stands a good chance of being elected. Hurrah for Grubb!

A NUMBER of interviews with "leading Democrats" are published in the evening Democratic organ of "reform" to show the direction that the party must take in the management of the city's affairs. It is to be noted that not one of these so-called leaders has any control of the gang. If the reformers want to know what the new city government will do, an interview with Boss Coy might disclose some valuable information.

The New York Post is booming its city for the world's fair by saying that it has only two decent wharves and one well-kept street. This organ of foreign ideas is disturbed at the thought of a fair which will show that the United States is prosperous in spite of its assertions to the contrary. It is the same spirit that leads it to point out to the delegates to the Pan-American Congress the impropriety and danger of having anything to do with this Nation.

The official vote in the Eighteenth ward shows that Coburn received 190 votes and Shufelton 172. Sullivan received 343 votes and Coy 349. These figures give the lie to the statement that many Republicans in that ward voted for the ex-convict. In the Fifth ward Coburn received 464 votes, Pearson 478, Sullivan 819 and Robins 293. These figures show that Pearson received a number of Democratic votes, and give the lie to the statement that Coburn was traded in his favor.

ONE of the most encouraging signs of the change silently in progress throughout Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas is the fact that their newspapers devote considerably less attention to political and social matters and more to railroad building, iron and cotton-mills, and other industrial enterprises. The Watsons following, which continues to croak about "the money devil" and "mercenary civilization," is rapidly growing smaller and beautifully less. During the past year Georgia surpassed every State in the Union in railroad construction, and is justly proud of the fact.

with the great navigation scheme of four hundred years ago, that made the Pan-American Congress possible to-day. These literary efforts have already begun, and may be expected to increase in number and intensity of patriotic sentiment until the world's fair opens. It is a gloomy prospect that opens up before the readers of periodical literature, and it is no reflection upon public patriotism if the multitude addresses the writers with one tremendous appeal to don't.

CLEVELAND'S NATIONAL BANK POLICY.

The favoritism of the Cleveland administration towards the national banks was a matter of public notoriety during the last campaign, and its object was well understood, but no statement on the subject was as conclusive as the figures given by the Journal, yesterday, showing the amount of government deposits made in the banks during the last year of Cleveland's administration, and the balance in the banks at the end of the fiscal year. These figures were not accessible to the public during the last presidential campaign. They become public now, through the official report of the United States Treasurer, and they disclose the truth because it could not be concealed or doctored. They show, first, that the government deposits in national banks during the last year of Cleveland's administration amounted to \$80,082,442, whereas from 1870 to 1885 they never once reached \$10,000,000. Second, they show that the deposits during the year 1888 were six times as large as they were in any year of Republican rule from 1864 to 1884. Third, they show that the entire government deposits in the banks during the fifteen Republican years, from 1870 to 1884, did not equal the deposits during the year 1888. Fourth, they show that the government balance in the national banks on the 1st of July, 1888, was \$54,933,992, besides \$3,778,518 to the credit of disbursing officers. The first sum stood to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. Fifth, they show that this balance was never equaled but once before in the history of the government, and was nearly five times as large as the balance in any one of the years preceding Cleveland's election. To be exact, the balance of government deposits in the national banks on the 1st of July, from 1874 to 1888, was as follows:

Year.	Balance.
1874	\$7,700,292
1875	11,914,004
1876	2,870,920
1877	2,935,776
1878	6,937,916
1879	7,183,403
1880	7,939,953
1881	8,933,550
1882	9,610,432
1883	10,030,695
1884	10,716,144
1885	10,985,141
1886	14,036,632
1887	19,190,076
1888	54,933,992

These figures speak for themselves. They show that Cleveland's policy was to pile the government money up in national banks instead of using it to purchase bonds and stop interest. He was nursing the surplus to make an argument in favor of free trade.

Another statement in the Treasurer's report is significant. It is a statement showing the number of national banks used as government depositories in each year from 1863 to 1888. From 1870 to 1880 the number of depositories averaged less than 150. In 1884, when Mr. Cleveland came into office, it was 135, and in 1888 it was 290. In other words, his Secretary of the Treasury increased the number of government depositories and national bank accounts from 135 to 290. As the government deposits increased during the same period from \$10,716,144 to \$54,933,992, it was necessary to increase the number of depositories, and here was a fine field for Democratic favoritism. The statistics all go to show that the Cleveland administration pursued a "wide-open" policy of favoritism toward the national banks, while shamefully neglecting its duty in other directions.

RESULTS OF PROTECTION.

The following extract from Senator John Sherman's opening speech in Ohio shows the true object and operation of a protective tariff very clearly. He said:

"The primary object of a protective tariff is to invite the fittest of our citizens, individuals and corporations in domestic production. If such individuals or corporations combine to advance the price of the product, and to receive and to receive the result of open and fair competition. I would, without a moment's hesitation, reduce the duties on foreign goods competing with our own in order to break down the combination. The effect of open competition in domestic production has always been, and always will be, to reduce the price. I could give you statistics by the hour, to show that in every department of domestic industry that is protected by our tariff laws, the uniform effect of competition is to reduce the price to the consumer to the mere cost of production. Whenever this free competition is evaded or avoided by combinations of individuals or corporations, the duty should be reduced and foreign competition promptly invited. Unfortunately, in most cases where production is open to competition, combinations and trusts are short-lived, and end in bankruptcy. What the Republican party seeks to accomplish now is such protection as will induce domestic competition in every article that can be manufactured or produced in this country with reasonable facility, such diversity of production as will make us independent of all nations for the necessities of life.

That this has been the practical result of protection in this country is abundantly proved by experience, facts and statistics. In the entire list of protected industries there is not one product that is not much cheaper, to-day, than it was before the era of protection. Instead of increasing prices, protection has encouraged competition, and thereby reduced prices. Protection is the father of competition, and competition is the life of trade.

AN ABSURD CLAIM.

Nothing could be more absurd than the efforts of the Democracy to construe the result of the city election as an administration defeat. There never was a municipal election conducted more exclusively on local issues than the one of last Tuesday. We speak advisedly when we say that in the entire history of the city no municipal campaign was ever begun, carried on and completed with such a complete ignoring and exclusion of national issues as the one just concluded. Neither party made any reference to national issues in its platform, and they were not discussed by the press nor brought forward during the campaign in any way. To an ex-

ceptional degree it was a local election, on local issues. If the Republicans had carried the city it could not, under the circumstances, have been claimed as an administration victory, and no more can the Democratic victory be claimed as an administration defeat. The operation of local issues can be clearly discerned in the returns, and there is no trace of the operation of any other than local issues.

That the Democracy should attempt to fortify themselves in the possession of the city and use their victory for all it is worth in State politics is natural, but it remains to be seen how much they will profit by it. The record is yet to be made, and there is no reason to believe it will be one that will contribute to future victories. In the language of the News, all history shows that when the Democracy have control it is their worst element which rules. Meanwhile, we repeat that the campaign was conducted on purely local issues and the Democratic victory is in no sense an administration defeat.

MUGWUMP HYPOCRISY.

Mr. George William Curtis's Harper's Weekly says of the Massachusetts Democratic convention that its spirit was one of honest conviction and progress, and that its face was turned toward the morning. Reading a little further, to discover in what respect this progress was indicated, it was found that "the platform declares strongly and at length for tariff revision." Further, it is remarked, incidentally, that the Republicans are condemned for their broken pledges of reform, but the platform contains no declaration of its own on the subject. Now, Mr. Curtis knows that denunciation of other parties and their methods means nothing unless it is accompanied by a declaration of a purpose to pursue a course more in the line of reform. He knows that all this condemnation of Republicans is mere claptrap, and that the absence of any promises on their own part means that the Democracy is not concerned with reform. Mr. Curtis, as one of the self-constituted guardians of the civil service, and the loud advocate of reform in that direction, passes by as of no consequence the marked omission of Massachusetts Democrats to support his theories, and because they declare for free trade, therefore, their faces are set to the morning. Mugwump hypocrisy has been betrayed nowhere more clearly than in these comments. He and his brethren preach civil-service reform as the one thing needful to the Nation, but with free trade in their platforms they are content with nothing more.

GLOOMY TIMES FOR FREE-TRADERS.

Free-trade papers are extracting very little comfort from the visit of the South American delegates. The more surprise the delegates express at the vast and varied manufacturing industries of the United States the glummer the free-trade organs appear. Consistency requires them to be so. They cannot find any satisfaction in the existence of thousands of factories, employing an army of workmen at good wages, and turning out products which challenge the unbounded admiration of foreigners by their superiority and cheapness. The very existence of these factories is the strongest possible proof of the benefits of the policy under which they have grown up, and every expression of surprise from the foreigners goes in favor of protection. They do not see any obstacle to trade in our tariff law. They go so far that we are manufacturing a great many things which their people want; they are amazed at their excellence and cheapness, and they grow more and more outspoken every day in favor of turning South American trade from Europe to the United States. All this makes the free-trade organs unhappy. It goes dead against their theory and their teachings. If the country had had twenty-five years of free trade or tariff for revenue only, instead of twenty-five years of protection, we should have precious little to show the foreigners. Instead of expressing astonishment at the number, variety and extent of our manufacturing industries, they would be expressing surprise that a country of such immense natural resources should be so little developed, and that a people naturally so enterprising and independent should be supporting foreign industries instead of their own.

If the fate of Mr. Cleveland's administration had depended on the vote of the city of Buffalo after he was elected President it would have been wiped out of existence. When he was a candidate Buffalo gave him 17,477 votes, against 18,590 for Blaine. In the election for Governor in 1885 it gave Davis, Republican, 17,932 votes, and Hill, Democrat, 15,973. This was a big falling off from Cleveland's vote, and in every sense much more of an administration defeat than the recent local election in this city. In 1886 Buffalo cast 17,877 Republican votes and 13,561 Democratic. This shows a loss of about 4,000 Democratic votes in two years in the President's own city. In 1888 Buffalo gave Harrison 23,330 votes against 21,813 for Cleveland. The figures show that while between 1884 and 1888 the Democratic vote in Cleveland's city shrunk 4,000 votes he was able, in a presidential year, to poll 4,300 more votes in 1888 than he did in 1884, but as Harrison received 4,500 votes more than Blaine did in 1884 he carried Cleveland's own city by over 1,500 majority. If the Democrats in 1892 can nominate a candidate for President as much more popular than Harrison as Harrison was than Cleveland, they may possibly carry this city, but they must not build any hopes on the falling off in the Republican vote in a local election one year after the presidential.

The Journal is deeply interested in the welfare, prosperity and good government of Indianapolis, and if the Democracy fulfill their pledges of reform in city government it will not withhold due credit. The word "reform" is used as a part of the political cant of the day, without admitting that there are

any serious abuses in the city government to be reformed. It is quite likely that some mistakes have been made, and that not all things have been done as wisely or well as they might have been. But, in the main, city affairs have been honestly administered, and the retiring city government will be able to present a clean balance-sheet and a record which their successors will find it hard to equal, much less surpass. If they do surpass it they will be entitled to the credit, and nothing can prevent them from receiving it. If they fail, as we have no doubt they will, nothing can prevent them from receiving the drubbing they will deserve, and the Journal will take at least as much pleasure in administering that as it would in according them credit.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal, in an article on negro colonization, says:

"There is a county in Indiana which sent many men to join the federal army in the civil war, and they fought bravely, too. Yet the citizens of that county will not allow a colored man to live in it. If one should happen to wander there, he is given twenty-four hours' warning to leave, and should he not accept the hint, the shotgun is the remedy. These same people boast how they fought to free the negro."

We do not believe this statement is true of any county in Indiana. A recent enumeration of the population of the State showed that the only counties not containing a single colored inhabitant are Adams, Fountain, Marshall, Scott, Starke, Washington and Wells. If the Courier-Journal's statement is true of any county, it is, presumably, one of those named. Will it kindly state which county is meant or where it obtains its information? The Journal is in pretty close communication with all parts of the State, and has never heard of the fact stated by the C. J.

THE Democrats interviewed in yesterday's News have the effrontery to talk about carrying out pledges of reform and promises of better government. Is there in the city a dunce so dull that he ever for one moment regarded one of these pledges or promises as sincere, much less binding? Is there a man who ever conceived that they were anything else than the empty mouthings of demagogues? Reform is to them a word from the lips out; it has no sense and no use for them, except in a campaign and before an election. What promise have Democratic leaders ever made that was not broken? What obligations of virtue, or patriotism, or manhood is sacred in their eyes? History is blackened by the broken faith and the shameless treacheries of that party.

BOSTON is having a cattle show, and an aesthetic editor of that city complains because the animals are too sleek and rounded to be picturesque. "Perhaps there is something very beautiful to a cattle fancier," he says, "in the shape of a monstrous prize bull with his sky-line, so to speak, as straight as a ramrod from his horns to the root of his tail, but no artist would be attracted by such an animal." It never occurs to this remarkable critic that the fault is with the artist's ideas, and not with the cattle. Painters have, as is well known, a fancy for putting cows into their landscapes whose visible framework is an affliction to the agricultural eye. No cow not away-lacked, or with cavities in front of her sharp hip bones big enough to hold a bushel of corn, are admitted to the canvas of any well-regulated artist. Nevertheless, such cattle do not really adorn a landscape in real life, and are seldom seen in any thrifty community. And to the taste not vitiated by contemplation of bones on canvas a herd of fat, sleek cattle is a pretty sight, and not necessarily suggestive of steak and roast. To be truly picturesque they must be on a rich meadow, it is true, and are not in keeping on a bleak New England hill—which is, perhaps, where the trouble comes in.

THE Northwestern Christian Advocate having discovered that Dr. John has not been elected president of DePauw University, neatly apologizes for the premature puff it gave him, but takes nothing back, and now threatens to even up with him by saying less about him when he is elected, as it predicts he will be, and thinks he ought to be.

SIMPLY because the young man in Buffalo, who cut his throat, died with a "deadly cigarette" in his mouth, the opponents of that much-maligned and persecuted small-boy's delight are trying to prove it was the cigarette that killed him. This is going a little too far. Even the cigarette should be accorded fair play.

STRONG is the irony of fate. The wife of John P. St. John, Jr., son of the prohibition apostle, has just sued for divorce at Santa Fe, on the ground of her husband's habitual drunkenness. Somebody should hire the Kansas ex-Governor at \$50 per night to talk prohibition to his son.

MUCH to his disgust, General Boulanger was extremely sea-sick on his way to Jersey. It's mighty hard to be heroic when one's stomach is in commotion.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany thinks of nothing but war. He conforms his habits to those of Frederick the Great, and his court at Berlin has become a camp.

A RUSSIAN paper, giving statistics of prices paid to Russian authors by publishers, says that Tourgueneff sold the copyright of his works, shortly before his death, to M. Glanvort for \$3,000; Dostoevsky's were sold for \$2,000; Pushkin's for \$1,750, and "Kriloff's Fables" for \$700.

A FEW friends of the Johns Hopkins University, hearing of its temporary financial embarrassment, have each contributed \$5,000 to help it out. The gifts obtained this year amount to \$187,000, which will keep the university running for the next three years, during which time it is hoped that its securities will increase in value enough to cover its annual support.

BRET HARTE became a novelist by accident. It happened in this way: He was the editor of the Overland Magazine, and, failing to secure a story of California life, he wrote one himself. It was "The Luck of Roaring Camp," which was received with a storm of abuse on the Pacific coast. In the East, however, it had an immense success, and the commencement of his literary fortune.

PROFESSOR TODD, of Amherst, who has charge of the expedition to Saint Paul de Louisa, on the west coast of Africa, to view the eclipse, has planned a system of pneumatic valves, to be operated by electricity, by which the photographic apparatus may be operated automatically during the period of total eclipse. The expedition has been delayed until Saturday that this apparatus may be completed.

THE death of the dowager Lady Holland, it is feared, will bring into the market Holland House, now almost in the heart of London, for nearly a hundred years the seat of elegant hospitality and the resort of wise and men of letters. A suggestion has

been made that it be converted into an historical museum. It is reported, however, that Lord Leicester, to whom this famous mansion with its spacious grounds, covering nearly eighty acres, now belongs, has no intention of selling.

THE Bishop of North Dakota is episcopal car built in which to make his episcopal visitations. Spare beds and accommodations for strangers are so scarce in his district that he finds it necessary thus to imitate the actors, and find himself in bed and shelter. The Bishop's traveling car is to be a chapel on wheels as well as an itinerant house, and he expects not only to hold services in it, but to have it the social meeting place of the more scattered members of his flock.

MR. W. H. SMITH, the leader of the British House of Commons, has recently built a new church at Portsea at a cost of more than \$110,000. He has no interest in the place whatever; but happening to visit it for a day on government business, he noticed that it greatly needed new decorations. Further he sent for the vicar and saw the work in progress, and until a few days ago no one but the vicar knew where all the money came from. That's the kind of man "morality" is.

GOTTSCALK, the most gifted American pianist, was born in New Orleans in 1829. His father was an Englishman, his mother a Creole of noble descent. He played on the piano when three years old, at seven he played the organ, gave concerts at thirteen, studied in Paris at fourteen, where he made a successful debut. From that time his career was one of unalloyed brilliancy. He spoke all the modern languages, composed beautiful music, played with a grace and dash rarely equaled, and was a gentleman, and not a musical madman.

MRS. MACKAY, wife of the millionaire, is very much interested in children, and her charities are often directed to their interests. Another pleasant phase of Mrs. Mackay's character is her willingness to assist any young woman who is struggling for fame or fortune, and many are the young girls to whom she has given not only pecuniary aid, but good words and good will, taking an interest in them, and not making them feel her charity a humiliating burden. With all her peculiarities of character which endear her greatly to those who know her well. She is a staunch friend, and very sincere in both her likes and dislikes.

SIGNOR CRISPI relates the following anecdote: "During my first interview with Prince Bismarck, at Friedrichshagen, the Chancellor caused two enormous glasses of beer to be brought, and invited me to drink the one placed before me. I protested that I drank only water, whereat the Prince seemed astonished beyond measure, but said nothing. But when he had emptied his own glass, he slowly drank the one which had been intended for me. Shortly afterward, two large pipes filled with tobacco were brought. The Prince lit his and handed the other to me to smoke. 'Highness,' I observed, 'many thanks; but I do not smoke.' 'What?' exclaimed Bismarck, rather impatiently. 'You don't smoke, and you don't smoke! What sort of a man are you, then?'

MISS JEANETTE GILDER, the editor of the Critic, leans, as it were, a dual life. At home and in society she is entirely feminine, and just what any other clever, sweet-tempered woman would be. She is passionately fond of children, and is devoted to the pretty infants of her brother. But in her office her whole manner changes. She is a thorough woman of business, and during office hours works very hard. She wears a high collar, and a high neck, and the feminine dress cramps the neck, throat and arms, she has adopted a costume almost entirely masculine. On the street in winter she wears a long dark ulster, with a handkerchief folded under the edges. In her office she wears dark skirts, kilted plainly to the waist, with no overdress; the skirt is half-fitted and covered with a belt at the throat the same as that of a man, and with the same pockets. Under it is a close-fitting waistcoat, in which are watch and chain, a plain standing collar, and the arms are entirely masculine in tone. She even wears wide cuffs with heavy link buttons and a seal ring. Her brother, Richard Watson Gilder, is the editor of the Century.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

It begins to look as though the North would have to free the Southern negro again. From commercial slavery to political bondage is not what was meant by the results of the late war. Put a pin there, you Southern bull-dozers.—Detroit Tribune.

WE are very much in favor of civil-service reform, but we have been disposed to consider it purely a matter of practical business, to be substituted for an inferior method just as we have substituted a perfecting press for the old flat-bed press.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

IT was hardly necessary for Governor Lowry to have worried so much over Sullivan and Kilrain. They were giving Mississippians a chance to see a fair fight, with favor to either side. That might have been a useful and suggestive sight for Mississippians.—Louisville Commercial.

THE authorities of New Orleans are trying to suppress gambling in that city. The wickedness and moral degradation of gambling in America, the Louisiana lottery, has its headquarters in New Orleans, but it is not at all likely that the present reform movement will ever reach it.—Philadelphia Press.

PRACTICAL legislation for the promotion of temperance can be defeated only by a virtual union of those who want prohibition with those who want unrestricted liquor traffic. It rests with the advocates of prohibition, therefore, to decide whether the traffic shall be wholly unchecked because more than two-thirds of the people are in favor of it, or whether they will check it in their way.—New York Tribune.

IF the railroad system is ever made an uncontrolled and uncontrollable monopoly the people will demand that it be transferred to the government, and be managed like the postal system, for public benefit, not private gain. Every movement in the direction of a railroad trust will strengthen the position of the advocates of government ownership and operation of transportation lines.—Chicago Tribune.

PRESIDENT HARRISON can do no better than to recommend to Congress the establishment of well-paid mail lines as a step towards stimulating our Southern trade, and by sending American fleets and first-class representatives of the government to establish the good feeling between the republics of this continent which has heretofore existed largely as a matter of sentiment, and without the moral and political basis which this country, for its own sake, is bound to give.—Boston Advertiser.

ARNOLD ON AMERICA.

First Impressions of the Author of "The Light of Asia."

"It is wonderful for a British islander to discover what a mere step upon your broad streets a thousand miles make," says Sir Edwin Arnold in Frank Leslie's illustrated Newspaper, "and to conclude from what he sees what must be the life, the enterprise, the opulence, the energy, the nature, and industrial resources, the boundless future possibilities of the territory he has not seen. A feeling of gladness and confidence about the earthly part of man's development beyond all expression has possessed me in perceiving how strong and sound your national vitality is, how little you are really spoiled in courtesy of manners, in civic kindness, in social grace and in reverence for law by your large liberties."

An Englishman no doubt notices here an abundance of force and form, and form, but he also notices the presence of a nearly universal and most manly and frank comradeship, the blossom, perhaps, of a wider and healthier air from saying this to flatter America. The impertinence of such an intention would be rebuked by its absurdity. Your nation is sixty millions strong, well beyond the reach of compliments. History rather waits to see if you will deserve the gifts and opportunities which destiny has brought you in both her hand and feet. I did not mean to flatter America, however, if I did not grumble, and you must allow me to denounce and execrate the abundance of force and form, and form, that rob the Briton of sleep by night, and his bones by day; the snake-fences, which waste alike land and lumber, and torture the eye of an artist; the lack of official respectability at your gates, and the resort of wise and men of letters. A suggestion has

graph poles, with which you mar the vistas of your finest streets. But your public buildings often attract the eye, and your year colleges, libraries, museums and observatories leave positively no excuse to American youth. They must be hereafter created and not imported from authors, sculptors, scientific geniuses and astronomers. You really owe us, with all your glorious sciences, a galaxy of great names."

A NOVEL CAMPAIGN.

Foretelling Possible Campaign Stories by Telling All About Himself.

Boston Special.
Henry Cook, one of Leominster's wealthy citizens, wants to be a member of the Legislature this winter, and he isn't afraid to say so. He is a self-made man, a leading citizen, and a member of the Board of Assessors. For two weeks he has been posting and big advertisements in the local papers have proclaimed that Henry Cook had hired the Town Hall for last night; that he proposed to tell the people why he wanted to go to the Legislature, and that he should ask for the support of his townspeople at the polls.

At 8 o'clock the hall was crowded, when the self-nomineed candidate he took upon the platform amid the tumultuous applause of the persons assembled. There was no one on the platform with him, and he at once got down to business, and informed the voters before him that he wanted to go to the Legislature and that he was going as sure as he should live to see the first of January. He said that there were now some eight or ten candidates in the Republican party all ready to go before the convention, and that he intended to forestall them and spike all their guns by telling the people what he had ever done and some of his good deeds, and thus prevent his opponents from getting in their work later on, as he would fully cover the ground. He began with his birth, said he would go through his life and hoped when he got through with his story that he would go home to his wife with a good record.

He said that his father at one time kept the poor-farm at Hudson; that he knew a good deal about poverty, then and had ever since. He showed that he was a real worker, a peddler, a tramp, a grocer, a stableman, a chair-maker, a comb-maker, a carpenter, a blacksmith, a manufacturer, a gambler, a thief, a lawyer, a detective, a lawyer, a detective, and that now he was a candidate for the Legislature.

"I admit that I have been a thief," said he, "and I will tell you about it, and I think other candidates can make the worst of it. I was a hostler in a stable at Gardner, and was discharged because business was dull. I tramped home two days, and through the snow to save what little money I had. On the way I met a big dog with a boiled ham in his mouth. I shouted at him and he dropped the ham and ran. I picked it up and carried it home, and a welcome supper it was to the old folks, and that," said the novel stump-speaker, "was my first crime, and the only one. I never asked who owned that ham, and it was hard times; it came in just right, and under the circumstances, I couldn't really afford to make too many inquiries about it."

In this way Mr. Cook went on, and by the time he had finished the novelty and humor of his campaign had so struck his audience that nearly all the time he had pronounced that they would vote for Cook. His candidacy is the talk of the surrounding towns to-day, and, from present indications, he will be elected with a whoop.

Some Notable Hoosier Products.

Indiana has contributed her full share of able lawyers and publicists—enough to show that the conditions of life in that interesting State are not unfavorable to the development of men of force. Thomas A. Hendricks, Oliver P. Morton, Schuyler Colfax, Jesse D. I. Ingalls to the Senate, and John W. Davis (an early Speaker of the House), William S. Holman (the 8th of the House), George W. Julian, Michael C. Kerr, Joseph E. McDonald, Caleb B. Smith, Richard W. Thompson (the Pope-smasher), Daniel W. Voorhees, and President Harrison himself, have all been products of Indiana. That State has also produced the author of "Ben-Hur," James Whitcomb Riley, and other persons known in the literature of the day.

A Word for Ingalls.

Philadelphia Item.
An attempt has been made by various ambitious, self-seeking politicians of Kansas to promote an organized opposition to the re-election of John J. Ingalls to the Senate. Such a movement does not deserve to succeed. Senator Ingalls has done more to make Kansas prominent in the history of the Nation than any other public man who has ever lived in the State. His ability is unquestioned, and the fact that his colleagues have chosen him to preside over their deliberations shows the respect in which he is held. He cannot be expected to leave the Senate than Kansas can afford to have him leave.

Natalie Is There to Stay.

Chicago Journal.
"Try it, if you dare!" the young Queen Natalie replies to the Serbian legislature which talks of expelling her from Serbia and the presence of her son, the prince, at Austria is at the legislature's back, but at Natalie's elbow stands the grim figure of the czar. May the charming, plucky, royal mother lead her groundlings to victory.